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HISTORY

DIRECTORATE OF COLLECTION

OFFICE, ACS/INTELLIGENCE *AIR FORCE*

1 JULY - 31 DECEMBER 1962

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DIRECTORATE OF COLLECTION

(U) Impact of Cuban Photography

[REDACTED] Photo reconnaissance operations, as a result of the Cuban situation, were initially laid on in early October 1962. The first series of flights produced information which unequivocally identified an offensive missile capability being developed. Furthermore, this capability was estimated to become operational in a very short time. In addition, considerable ground and air forces equipment was identified. Of great impact to the U. S. was the offensive threat of Air Force jet bombers - IL-28, being assembled at several airfields. Extensive activity for island defense was quite evident and reflected detailed preparations.

[REDACTED] Due to the international impact of such photo intelligence and the extreme necessity of detailed information required in formulating the U. S. positions, low altitude photo by tactical aircraft was needed.

[REDACTED] Instructions for operations of low altitude photography were implemented the middle of October 1962. The success of these operations were overwhelming. Large scale photography was procured which categorically identified offensive and defensive equipment provided by the Soviets for the Cuban Government.

[REDACTED] The U. S. Government made extensive decisions for programming forces for countermeasures to the offensive

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weapons threat. The President indorsed the qualitative aspects of photographic intelligence produced. Such indorsement was further manifested by Presidential decision to simultaneously present selected photo packages to various Ambassadors and the United Nations. This action virtually marshalled world opinion toward the condemnation of Soviet activities in Cuba.

[REDACTED] As an adjunct to the maritime blockade, sea surveillance was conducted against shipping. This provided long lead time knowledge to the various commanders to position U. S. forces for maximum effectiveness. Continuous monitoring by high and low altitude photo reconnaissance over Cuba supported by sea surveillance permitted evaluation of Soviet/Cuban compliance with Soviet decision to dismantle and remove offensive capabilities.

[REDACTED] The historical impact photo reconnaissance had on the decision making process at highest government levels is of paramount importance. Future United States Government decision will probably require extensive photo intelligence inputs. This, in itself, would indicate the continuing requirement for extensive and timely photo reconnaissance capability. The capability will necessarily be both high and low altitude. The photo product will have to be very high quality. As a result of the Cuban situation, the above capabilities are being further developed to insure a dynamic and comprehensive photo reconnaissance program.

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(U) Activities During Cuban Crisis

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assembly of resources to meet all anticipated contingencies vis-a-vis Cuba; (4) compilation of map coverage of Cuba in anticipation of the possibility of interrogation team augmentation; and (5) maintenance of heightened alert posture in response to Defense Readiness Condition (DEFCON) changes.

(U) Human Source Collection Guidance

(Confidential) AFM 200-70 was published on 3 December 1962. Designed to provide guidance and direction of all Air Force Human source intelligence collectors, the manual is expected to achieve improved management through delineation of command responsibilities, coordination of effort, and control of programs.

(U) Defector Program

[REDACTED]

(U) Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Liaison Officer

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Intelligence.

(U) Spotting and Assessment Report

(U) LITTLE SAM

[REDACTED] The ACS/Intelligence published Office Memorandum 200-6, dated 4 September 1962, subject (S) Aerial Defection of Communist Bloc Personnel to the Continental U.S.

This memorandum established and defined ACS/Intelligence responsibilities and notification procedures pertaining to aerial defections of Communist Bloc personnel to the Continental United States. These procedures were assigned the unclassified nickname of LITTLE SAM.

(U) Requirements

(Confidential) During this reporting period the conversion to Special Intelligence Collection Requirements (SICR) in the Priority Air Intelligence Requirements (PAIRs) and Current Air Intelligence Requirements (CAIRs) documents was accomplished. The PAIR documents were cancelled on 15 September 1962; the CAIR documents on 15 October 1962.

Supplement to CAIR-1, Gazeteer on Communist China, is still in the process of being superseded. With the conversion program completed, influx of SICRs leveled off. During this period, 499 USAF SICRs were forwarded to DIA for validation; 563 validated SICRs were served on Air Force collection elements; and 282 SICRs were cancelled. As of 31 December 1962, there were 581 SICRs outstanding on AF collectors.

(Unclassified) DIA Instruction 58-7 was published on 25 September 1962. This instruction implemented a new intelligence reporting form for use by all Department of Defense (DOD) collectors (DD Forms 1396 and 1396c). ACS/Intelligence implementing regulation, AFR 200-22, was published on 7 December 1962, and arrangements were made to supply all AF collectors with the new forms. Also implemented by this

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regulation was a new Intelligence Report numbering system, effective 1 January 1963.

[REDACTED] ACS/Intelligence Office Memorandum 14-4, dated 5 May 1960, was rescinded, and the Collection Requirements Board (CRB) was abolished as of 7 November 1962. Members of the CRB were advised that specific problem areas would henceforth be handled by ad hoc meetings and/or referred to the DIA Priorities Board.

(U) Review of the ACS/Intelligence Domestic Collection Program

[REDACTED] During the latter part of this period, effort was directed towards the consideration of ways and means to improve the Domestic Collection Program. The overall program was reviewed, project by project, and as a total integrated effort since, to an extent, all projects are interrelated. While it was noted that some managerial changes would contribute to the efficiency of the program, it became equally apparent that an increase in depth and scope of the program can only be achieved by an increase in resources (men and money) allocated to Domestic Collection, whether by ACS/I or by the major commands. Four specific recommendations were submitted as a result of this effort. These were: (1) Increased emphasis on intelligence exploitation by the major commands; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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(U) ROUND ROBIN Activity

(U) Exchange Activity

(U) Activation of Air Attache Stations

(Unclassified) Air Force representation to Laos and to Algeria was provided by activation of air attache stations in these countries. Manning for each station is two officers and two airmen. A C-47 aircraft is assigned to both. Army is Executive agent on both stations. Air Force representation presently is provided in sixty-five countries.

(U) Inspections

(Unclassified) Two areas were inspected during the period of this report. Eight African stations in August-September 1962 and Southeast Asia Area in October 1962.

(U) Assignment of Aircraft

(Unclassified) In August 1962 a VC-131 aircraft was assigned to the Office of the Air Attache, Pakistan, replacing the VC-47 aircraft. In October 1962 the VC-117B aircraft previously assigned to the Air Attache, Iraq was transferred and assigned to the Office of the Air Attache, Beirut, Lebanon.

(U) Tours

(U) During the period 1 July - 31 December 1962, the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff/Intelligence participated in the following official tours as indicated:

State Department Tours: (Air Force Participation)

His Royal Highness Hasan Al-Rida Al-Sanusi, Crown Prince of United Kingdom of Libya.

Joint Chiefs of Staff Tours: (Air Force Participation)

Members of Staff and students of Imperial Defence College, United Kingdom.

Office, Secretary of Defense Tours:

Brigadier General Antonio Briceno Linares, Minister of Defense, Venezuela

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentarian's Conference

The Honorable Muneo Toga, Vice Director General, Japanese Defense Agency.

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Orientation trips for Staff Officers of North Atlantic Treaty Organization Military Committee, the Standing Group, and Strategic Air Command Atlantic (SACLANT) Staff; first trip was on 11-14 Sep 1962 and second trip 16-19 October 1962.

Lieutenant General Merid Mengesha, Minister of Defense, Ethiopia. (Army was Executive Agency).

The Honorable Kenjiro Shiga, Director General, Defense Agency of Japan. (Navy was Executive Agency).

Ten members of the Committee on Defense Questions and Armaments of Western European Union Assembly.

Fifty-one members of the French Association for the Atlantic Community.

Air Marshal Asghar Khan, Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff, Pakistan Air Force.

Chief of Staff Tours:

General Bernardo Tiago Mira Delgado, Chief of Staff, Portugal Air Force.

Colonel Jorge Rovira, Chief, El Salvador Air Force.

Chief of Staff/Inter-American Relations Program Tour:

General Eduardo Iensen Franke, Commander-in-Chief, Chilean Air Force.

Military Assistance Program (MAP) Tours:

Lieutenant General Francisco Fernandez-Longoria Gonzalez, Chief of Atlantic Air Region, Spanish Air Force.

Brigadier General Mohammad-Hady Esfandiari, Commander, 60th Air Defense Wing, Imperial Iranian Air Force.

Air Chief Marshal Thep Kesmuti, Commander, Tactical Air Command, Royal Thai Air Force.

Colonel Jaime Ayala Mercado, Chief of Staff, Bolivian Air Force.

Lt Colonel Pham Ngoc Sang, Commander, Third Support Air Base, Vietnamese Air Force.

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Air Force Participation - Army Sponsored Tours:

The Honorable Sybrandus Dirk Duyverman, Director General of Ministry of Defense, Netherlands. (This was an Army MAP tour with Air Force as Host Service).

The Honorable Giulio Andreotti, Minister of Defense, Italy.

General Jaakko S. Simelius, Commander-in-Chief, Finnish Defense Forces.

General Singchai, Director of Thai Combat Development Center, and Colonel Trach, Director of Vietnamese Combat Development Test Center.

General Luis Maria da Camara Pina, Chief of Staff, Portuguese Army.

Lieutenant General Azizollah Kamal, J2, Supreme Commanders Staff, Imperial Iranian Armed Forces.

Major General Ulrich de Maiziere, Commandant, Joint General Staff Academy, Federal Republic of Germany.

Colonel Charles J. De Pue, Chief of Intelligence, JCS, Belgian Military Forces.

Lieutenant Colonel Duong-Hong-Tuan, Deputy Chief of Administration, Budget and Accounting, Department of Defense, Viet Nam.

Lieutenant Colonel Antoine Saad, Chief of Intelligence, Lebanese Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Genie-A, Military Aide to President of Republic of Nicaragua.

Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Latif, Commandant (Designate) Army School of Military Intelligence, Pakistan Army.

Members of faculty and student body of Command and Staff School, Brazil.

Air Force Participation - Navy Sponsored Tours:

Rear Admiral Fernando Quintanilha Mendonca Dias, Minister of Marine, Portugal.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, Minister of Defense, United Kingdom.

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Vice Helmuth Heye, German Navy (Retired), Defense Commissioner for Civil Rights of Military Personnel.

Non-Scheduled Tours:

Spanish Ambassador Garrigues and his Cultural Counselor Aguirre to Alaska; "transportation in Alaska provided by General Mundy at General LeMay's direction."

Air Marshal Clarence R. Dunlap, Chief of Air Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force; visit to Hq USAF only.

Brigadier General Ake Mangard, Chief, Air Operations, Joint Defense Staff (Royal Swedish Air Force).

Brigadier General Roger Guernon, Chief of Transport Command, French Air Force.

(U) Air Attaches

(Unclassified) The following Air Attaches were accredited to the United States Air Force during the reporting period:

Lt General Armando S. M. Ararigboia (Brazil)

Air Commodore George H. Newsome (Canada)

Colonel Walter Heitmann (Chile)

Lt Colonel Poul Thorsen (Denmark)

Colonel Carlos Urrutia S. (El Salvador)

Lt Colonel Kjell J. Garstad (Norway)

Brigadier G. T. Moll (Republic of South Africa)

Colonel Gonzalo Hevia (Spain)

Colonel Nazif Akdag (Turkey)

General Major Alexei N. Chizhov (USSR)

Lt Colonel Nguyen Van Chau (Viet Nam)

Lt Colonel Berislav Perc (Yugoslavia)

(Unclassified) The following Assistant Air Attaches were accredited to the United States Air Force during the

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reporting period:

Squadron Leader Anthony J. Fookes (Australia)

Lt Colonel Oscar Rank (El Salvador)

Major Artur Heyer (Germany)

Major Eitel-Kurt Carsten (Germany)

Lt Colonel Eliezer Amitai (Israel)

Lt Colonel Fernando Peroni (Italy)

Major Salvatore Marino (Italy)

Major Tasuku Nakanishi (Japan)

Major Vicente G. Loyola (Mexico)

Lt Commander Gonzalo M. Santos (Philippines)

Colonel Marian Wilinski (Poland)

Major M. Ali Biltan (Turkey)

Lt Jacinto Quintero Torres (Venezuela)

Captain Nguyen Thanh Truyen (Viet Nam)

(U) Reorganization of Collection Offices

(Unclassified) As a result of the establishment of the Defense Intelligence Agency and the subsequent transfer of UMD spaces and personnel to that agency, the 1127th Field Activities Group was reduced from 160 to 129 spaces. The reduction in reality went further in view of the fact that the Collection Division was integrated (spaces and personnel) into this organization. The only functions that were deleted as a result of the residual organization were selection of personnel for the Air Attache System and the security clearance responsibility. The organization was realigned into a

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three division concept: Air Attache, Collection Control
and Support Services.